

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

CITY OF LIVONIA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 24-cv-10788  
Honorable Linda V. Parker

JUSTIN JARVIS-JEROME PHILLIPS,

Defendant.

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**AMENDED OPINION AND ORDER REMANDING MATTER TO STATE  
COURT**

On March 27, 2024, Defendant filed a notice of removal effectively removing to federal court the criminal charge brought against him by the City of Livonia in the Michigan’s 16th District Court. (ECF No. 1.) It appears from the notice of removal that Defendant is attempting to assert constitutional and non-constitutional challenges to the state court proceedings.

The federal removal statute confers the authority on federal district courts to summarily remand a criminal prosecution to state court “[i]f it clearly appears on the face of the notice and any exhibits annexed thereto that removal should not be permitted[.]” 28 U.S.C. § 1455(b)(4). After examining the notice of removal and all attachments, the Court concludes that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction over

the removed criminal case. Therefore, the Court is summarily remanding the matter to Michigan's 16th District Court.

Under federal law, state criminal proceedings may be removed to federal court in only rare circumstances. These circumstances are set forth in three federal statutes. First, 28 U.S.C. § 1442 allows federal officers to remove criminal prosecutions against them in certain circumstances. *See Mesa v. California*, 489 U.S. 121 (1989). Defendant does not allege that he is an officer of the United States. Second, 28 U.S.C. § 1442a allows removal of some criminal actions against members of the armed forces. Again, Defendant does not allege that he was a member of the armed forces at the time of the relevant offenses.

Finally, 28 U.S.C. § 1443 allows removal of criminal cases in two circumstances. First, the case is removable if it is pending against a person who is denied or cannot enforce in the state courts a right under federal law providing for equal civil rights of citizens. 28 U.S.C. § 1443(1). Such laws are limited to those guaranteeing racial equality. *See Georgia v. Rachel*, 384 U.S. 780, 786-94 (1966). Removal under § 1443 is restricted to individuals unable to enforce their right to racial equality because of some formal expression of state law. *Rachel*, 384 U.S. at 803.

Defendant does not allege violations of a federal right to racial equality. He does not allege any Michigan law or policy precluding him from enforcing his

rights. Defendants' challenges to the charge can be asserted in state court. *See Rachel*, 384 U.S. at 792; *Johnson v. Mississippi*, 421 U.S. 213, 219 (1975) (explaining that, to remove a proceeding under § 1443, it must appear that the removing party cannot enforce his or her rights in the state court).

The other basis for removal under § 1443 is available only to state and "federal officers or agents and those authorized to act with or for them in affirmatively executing duties under federal law providing for equal rights." *City of Greenwood v. Peacock*, 384 U.S. 808, 824 & n.22 (1966). Defendant does not allege that he is a federal or state officer falling within the protection of this statute.

In short, Defendant's notice of removal does not set forth a basis for this case to be heard by a federal court. The matter falls clearly within the jurisdiction of the state courts, and not a federal district court. Defendant may assert his federal defenses in the state courts, and, if unsuccessful, may seek certiorari in the United States Supreme Court.

Accordingly,

**IT IS ORDERED** that this matter is summarily remanded to the Michigan's 16th District Court.

s/ Linda V. Parker  
LINDA V. PARKER  
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated: April 1, 2024

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed to counsel of record and/or pro se parties on this date, April 1, 2024, by electronic and/or U.S. First Class mail.

s/Aaron Flanigan

Case Manager